

**National Interagency Coordination Center  
Incident Management Situation Report  
Sunday, November 11, 2012 – 0800 MT  
National Preparedness Level 1**

**National Fire Activity**

Initial attack activity:	Light (22 new fires)
New large fires:	1 (*)
Large fires contained:	0
Uncontained large fires: **	3
Area Command Teams committed:	0
NIMOs committed:	3
Type 1 IMTs committed:	2
Type 2 IMTs committed:	4

\*\* Uncontained large fires include only fires being managed under a full suppression strategy.

[Link](#) to Geographic Area daily reports.

**Eastern Area (PL 3)**

New fires:	0
New large fires:	0
Uncontained large fires:	0
NIMO's committed:	3
Type 1 IMTs committed:	2
Type 2 IMTs committed:	4

Hurricane Sandy Support, Federal Emergency Management Agency. Nine incident management teams and 32 crews are assigned.

Three NIMO's are assigned (Quesinberry, Kleinman and Hahnenberg).

- Quesinberry: Is facilitating emergency road clearing in Nassau County, NY.
- Kleinman: Is coordinating with the New York City Office of Emergency Management Logistics Center.
- Hahnenberg: Is assigned to the Office of Emergency Management in New York City.

Two Type 1 Teams (Wilder and Opliger) are assigned.

- Wilder: Is providing fire response planning assistance in Trenton, NJ.
- Opliger: Is managing a mobilization center at Fort Dix, NJ.

Four Type 2 Teams (Pisarek, Dueitt, Fry and Edwards) are assigned.

- Pisarek: Is managing a mobilization, and receiving and distribution centers in the New York City area.
- Dueitt: Is facilitating the FEMA Community Relations Project in the New York City area.
- Fry: Assisting with road clearing operations in New Jersey.
- Edwards: Assisting with road clearing operations in New Jersey.

## **Southern Area (PL 1)**

New fires: 17  
New large fires: 1  
Uncontained large fires: 3

**Pilot Mountain**, North Carolina Division of Forest Resources. Twenty miles northwest of Winston-Salem, NC. Hardwood litter. Moderate fire activity. Structures threatened.

\* **Penley**, North Carolina Division of Forest Resources. Five miles east of Blowing Rock, NC. Moderate fire activity. Residence threatened.

**Bixby**, Oklahoma DOF. Two miles south of Leonard, OK. Hardwood litter. No new information.

Incident Name	St	Unit	Size	Size Chge 24 Hrs	% Ctn	Est Ctn	Totl Pers	Pers Chge 24 Hrs	Crw	Eng	Heli	Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
Pilot Mountain	NC	NCS	700	475	35	11/12	76	20	2	2	1	0	11K	ST
* Penley	NC	NCS	100	---	50	11/11	55	---	2	13	1	0	1K	ST
Bixby	OK	OKS	800	---	70	11/13	4	---	0	2	0	0	10K	ST

## **Other Fires**

(As of November 9)

GACC	Fires	Cumulative Acres	Crews	Engines	Helicopters	Total Personnel
AK	1	47,154	0	0	0	0
NW	0	0	0	0	0	0
NO	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO	2	3	9	10	4	205
NR	1	8,815	0	0	0	1
EB	1	1,601	0	0	0	0
WB	0	0	0	0	0	0
SW	2	6,563	0	0	0	7
RM	5	3,698	0	4	3	50
EA	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	12	67,834	9	14	7	263

**Predictive Services Discussion:** A strong storm system will move across the Great Lakes and the Mississippi Valley, bringing snow to the upper Midwest and rain and thunderstorms to the mid and lower Mississippi Valley. Breezy and mild conditions will cover the eastern states. In the West, a frontal system will bring rain and snow to the Northwest coastal region. Mild to warm weather will cover the remainder of the West.

<http://www.predictiveservices.nifc.gov/outlooks/outlooks.html>



## Today's Discussion is From "This Day in History"

"This Day in History" is a brief summary of a powerful learning opportunity. You can use this summary as a foundation and launch point for further dialogue and discussion.  
Apply these lessons learned to yourself, your crew, your team and your unit.

## Veteran's Day

**Historical Summary:** On the 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month of 1918, an armistice, or temporary cessation of hostilities, was declared between the Allied nations and Germany in the First World War, then known as "The Great War." Commemorated as Armistice Day beginning the following year, November 11th became a legal federal holiday in the United States in 1938. In the aftermath of World War II and the Korean War, Armistice Day became Veteran's Day, a holiday dedicated to American veterans of all wars.

Today, celebrating this holiday brings to mind the many connections the military has with the mission of firefighting for the land management agencies. This offers an opportunity to learn more about our military coworkers and our interesting and intertwined past. The following is a look at just a few.

The use of military resources in wildland fire suppression begins August 20, **1886** as the Army leads troops into Yellowstone National Park where forest fires had raged for months. The men are ordered to battle the flames, beginning the federal government's role in forest fire control. It is the Army firefighters and their successors at Yellowstone that develop firefighting strategies and tactics that are still used today. The troops in Yellowstone National Park become the first paid wildland firefighters.

**1939** - The newly organized Alaska Fire Control Service and the military suppress fires in Alaska during World War II. Smoke from these fires was a hindrance to flight and considered a threat to national security.

**1940** – US Army Major William H. Lee visits the USFS Region 1 (Northern Region) smokejumper training camp at Seeley Lake, Montana. He later incorporates Forest Service techniques in the establishment of the U.S. Army Airborne. Major Lee commands the 101<sup>st</sup> Airborne during World War II and becomes known as "Father of the Airborne Troops."

**1945** - Continued expansion of the smokejumper program and returning war veterans increase the number of jumpers from 110 to 220. During the severe fire season of 1945, smokejumpers prove to be invaluable firefighters. Members of the [555<sup>th</sup> Parachute Infantry Battalion](#), the nation's first African-American parachute infantry battalion, are trained at timber jumping and firefighting to combat Japanese incendiary balloons. Though the balloons did not materialize, the 300 paratroopers are used as suppression crews on large fires throughout the west. The 555th respond to 36 fire calls and make a total of 1200 individual jumps. In

addition to the 555<sup>th</sup>, 14 military pararescue jumpers are also trained. By **1946**, USFS Region 1 has 146 jumpers, 84% of them war veterans. The same year, Region 6 (Pacific NW Region) sees smokejumping's first fatality in the line of duty, Private First Class Brown, a medic and member of the 555<sup>th</sup>.

**1956** – The XH-40, the "granddaddy" of the H-1 helicopters, makes its first flight. The [Bell UH-1 "Huey"](#) later becomes the representative helicopter of the Vietnam era and the most successful military aircraft in aviation history. The influx of combat-trained pilots post-war naturally fit in well with the challenges of flying fire suppression missions. To get firefighters on the ground quick, fire managers utilize the helicopter for rappel; adopting and adapting the military technique.



Yellowstone NP 1988  
Fire suppression efforts  
are aided by six Army  
and two Marine  
battalions, MAFFS and  
57 helicopters.

The Modular Airborne Firefighting System (MAFFS) program military supports firefighting efforts by providing Air National Guard and Air Force Reserve units flying in military C-130 aircraft equipped as airtankers to support wildland fire suppression activities. Aircrews get annual training and are certified by NIFC. It is a NMAC responsibility to ensure that all civilian resources are committed before placing orders for military resources. Once that decision is made and mobilization begins, Incident Management Teams must be ready to work with these resources.

**Discussion Question:** *There is a very good chance that we will all work with the military on a wildland fire or all-hazard incident sometime in our career. Identify several hurdles we can expect to encounter that could affect the safety of the operation: 1) for aviation missions 2) for ground operations*

### Fires and Acres Yesterday

AREA		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Northwest	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Northern California	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Southern California	FIRES					3	1	4
	ACRES					0	0	0
Northern Rockies	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Eastern Great Basin	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Western Great Basin	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Southwest	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Rocky Mountain	FIRES						1	1
	ACRES						0	0
Eastern Area	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Southern Area	FIRES			1		15	1	17
	ACRES			1		36	17	54
TOTAL	FIRES	0	0	1	0	18	3	22
	ACRES	0	0	1	0	36	17	54

### Fires and Acres Year-to-Date

AREA		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska	FIRES	4	39	30	22	300	5	400
	ACRES	164	51,616	39,629	76,752	107,600	0	275,761
Northwest	FIRES	129	228	27	29	880	983	2,276
	ACRES	44,236	1,138,445	1,902	20	46,410	268,088	1,499,101
Northern California	FIRES	123	24	1	13	2,812	602	3,575
	ACRES	275	423,780	1	28,526	34,353	284,597	771,532
Southern California	FIRES	35	241	12	65	3,222	688	4,263
	ACRES	47	40,772	8	2,197	42,135	12,664	97,823
Northern Rockies	FIRES	1,302	211	47	23	916	851	3,350
	ACRES	415,952	306,113	11,419	5,210	206,280	489,376	1,434,350
Eastern Great Basin	FIRES	61	853	1	33	856	611	2,415
	ACRES	30,314	793,885	2	2,130	222,046	1,003,500	2,051,877
Western Great Basin	FIRES	5	633	4	16	205	140	1,003
	ACRES	1,200	503,356	61	28	66,740	42,737	614,122
Southwest	FIRES	756	202	13	42	549	1,088	2,650
	ACRES	38,891	5,326	187	4,334	33,945	461,651	544,334
Rocky Mountain	FIRES	1,683	558	41	47	2,078	752	5,159
	ACRES	172,908	69,831	4,274	2,096	757,212	182,627	1,188,948
Eastern Area	FIRES	834		65	21	9,008	642	10,570
	ACRES	2,010		4,823	403	88,166	12,553	107,955
Southern Area	FIRES	633		83	46	16,310	654	17,726
	ACRES	122,866		34,332	16,752	268,206	82,381	524,537
TOTAL	FIRES	5,565	2,989	324	357	37,136	7,016	53,387
	ACRES	828,863	3,333,124	96,638	138,448	1,873,093	2,840,174	9,110,340

<b>Ten Year Average Fires</b>	<b>69,306</b>
<b>Ten Year Average Acres</b>	<b>7,464,377</b>

\*\*\* Changes in some agency YTD acres reflect more accurate mapping or reporting adjustments. \*\*\*

**Prescribed Fires and Acres Yesterday**

AREA		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Northwest	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Northern California	FIRES						1	1
	ACRES						1	1
Southern California	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Northern Rockies	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Eastern Great Basin	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Western Great Basin	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Southwest	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Rocky Mountain	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Eastern Area	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Southern Area	FIRES					33		33
	ACRES					330		330
TOTAL	FIRES	0	0	0	0	33	1	34
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	330	1	331

### Prescribed Fires and Acres Year-to-Date

AREA		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska	FIRES				2	11	15	28
	ACRES				18	13,449	218	13,685
Northwest	FIRES	20	103	21	3		521	668
	ACRES	4,053	10,304	1,986	39		48,107	64,489
Northern California	FIRES	5	13	35	29	3	187	272
	ACRES	121	203	2,387	329	15	11,470	14,525
Southern California	FIRES		7	13	7	6	132	165
	ACRES		2,421	2,781	1,283	1,831	5,122	13,438
Northern Rockies	FIRES	26	15	75	5	133	312	566
	ACRES	3,060	4,690	18,436	240	5,791	23,385	55,602
Eastern Great Basin	FIRES		16	3	5	32	75	131
	ACRES		1,345	245	240	994	27,575	30,399
Western Great Basin	FIRES		4	4	4	15	4	31
	ACRES		825	419	1,657	3,092	243	6,236
Southwest	FIRES	30	20	12	21		177	260
	ACRES	1,938	8,994	5,515	6,230		64,079	86,756
Rocky Mountain	FIRES	42	14	116	22	24	57	275
	ACRES	6,589	1,543	24,710	2,487	1,283	8,854	45,466
Eastern Area	FIRES	37		509	51	993	164	1,754
	ACRES	22,116		83,814	9,441	59,035	57,984	232,390
Southern Area	FIRES	21		154	54	9,782	905	10,916
	ACRES	4,543		61,723	39,434	500,316	842,267	1,448,283
TOTAL	FIRES	181	192	942	203	10,999	2,549	15,066
	ACRES	42,420	30,325	202,016	61,398	585,806	1,089,304	2,011,269

**\*\*\* Changes in some agency YTD acres reflect more accurate mapping or reporting adjustments. \*\*\***

Additional wildfire information is available through the Geographic Areas at <http://gacc.nifc.gov/>.

This report contains information derived from the National Fire and Aviation Management Web Applications (FAMWEB) system and other sources to provide relative information about emerging and ongoing incident activity. This information is considered operational in nature, is subject to correction, and therefore may not match official year to date agency records.

**\*\* National Interagency Coordination Center \*\***